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power to carry out, has been made, as I have written a small work on "The leprosy question," which Lemundur Bjarnhjéðinson, student of medicine and chirurgery, with great kindness has translated into Icelandic. The book has been printed in 4,000 copies, illustrated with reproductions of the best executed photographs in my possession, and placed at the disposal of the governor of Iceland for free distribution.

JAPAN.

Inspection of vessels at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *January 25, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that since January 4, the date of my last return, I have inspected vessels as follows, all being free from infectious disease, viz:

January 4, steamship *Coptic*, bound for San Francisco; January 9, steamship *Hankow*, bound for Tacoma; January 10, steamship *Lennox*, bound for New York; January 15, steamship *Rio de Janeiro*, bound for San Francisco; January 18, steamship *Port Adelaide*, bound for New York; January 25, steamship *Gaelic*, bound for San Francisco.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

SCOTLAND.

Report on the existence of typhus fever in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *February 5, 1896.*

SIR: I have, in accordance with your request of January 17, 1896, interviewed the health authorities here and investigated the matter of the typhus fever cases in Glasgow. They are all of local origin, except 1 case of a tramp who had been tramping through the adjoining county of Lanark and came into Glasgow with the fever. None of the cases were brought here by ships or by emigrants on their way to the United States. There have been 5 new cases in the last two weeks, and there are now 15 in all, all in hospital. Dr. Russell, chief medical officer of the city, tells me that he thinks the disease is decreasing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALLEN B. MORSE,
United States Consul.

TURKEY.

Report of the epidemic of grip in Constantinople.

[Report 145.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *January 28, 1896.*

Since my last report no cholera case has been registered in Constantinople, but, as I have written in my previous reports, we have to deal with a large epidemic of influenza. I may state that there is not a single house in this town without one or more patients with influenza. The forms under which this disease breaks out are, first, that in which the symptoms of the respiratory apparatus prevail; second, that which makes influenza resemble dengue fever; third, that which presents itself with symptoms of eruption over the skin, and that of the neuralgic

form. The form which affects the larger number of patients is the first, i. e., that in which the prevailing symptom is the inflammation of the respiratory apparatus. It begins sometimes with a chill, followed by fever and cough. Some days later (several times, a week later) physical signs of the existence of an inflammation of the respiratory system can be detected. The rise of temperature, which may reach 40° C., is very irregular, and it is very seldom that it stays at that height. It drops or rises very irregularly between 37° and 40° C. At other times instead of beginning with a chill it begins very insidiously, without any rise of the heat of the body, only with pains here and there in the limbs or in the chest, and with loss of strength and generally loss of vitality.

Several days later the above-mentioned pains in the limbs become stronger and the patient is affected with cough. The first physical sign detected by auscultation is a snoring, sonorous rhonchus, very deep and heard indistinctly all round the chest. Later on other râles are heard, hissing or more or less moist. In spite of such a general condition patients consider themselves able to attend to business, and only when pneumonia or pleuritis breaks out are they obliged to take rest, being giddy and having the temperature of the body elevated. At this moment very often strong pains in the ear of the patients occur and are a very disagreeable complication. The tongue generally is not very coated; on the contrary, I have seen in many patients the strawberry looking tongue.

Very often influenza begins in children with very frequent sneezing, which sneezing is followed by the above-mentioned symptoms. I have seen also several cases which began with an eruption on the skin. It was an eruption of small spots, rather black than red, not larger than a pin's head and covering nearly all the body. There are also some cases (indeed, I am not sure that they can be attributed to influenza) which present a strong pain in the stomach, with violent diarrhea and vomiting. These troubles do not last more than a few hours. There are no other symptoms of consequence. Besides influenza there is a small epidemic of chicken pox, which breaks out with a high fever lasting for several days.

Since the 19th instant we have not had any notice of fresh cholera cases registered in Alexandria. From the Turkish provinces it is announced that cholera exists in the vilayet of Bitlis, and in that of Beirut.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

Contradiction of reported existence of typhus fever in Beirut.

BEIRUT, SYRIA, January 27, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an inquiry asking information as to typhus fever in Beirut, and referring to a report that typhus fever was epidemic here, said report having been sent to the State Department by the United States consul at Havre, France.

I do not know the source of his information, * * * but I do know, and I have great pleasure in stating, that there is no typhus fever in this city or district. There have been a number of cases of typhoid fever here, as there always is in every large city in the autumn and early winter seasons, but there is not now nor has there been any contagious disease here during my term of office. If any such contagious disease should occur I would be sure to know it and notify you.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS R. GIBSON,
United States Consul.